(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2750.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1799.

FRANCFORT, July 3.

SINCE the journey of the king of Pruſſia to Weſel, a report has been circulated that that country will ſhortly be ſurrendered to him, to be included in the line of neutrality.—No report was ever received with more credit, and the conſequences of it are feared as well by the French as by the inhabitants.

Without attaching full credit to all the conjectures which may be made reſpecting the preſent conduct of Pruſſia, it is at leaſt certain that the reports which had been circulated of the ſeparation of the army of demarcation, and of its retreat into Lower Saxony are this day proved falſe, by the meaſures which have been taken to provide for its ſubſiſtence. We are aſſured that the king of Pruſſia has required of the directory to withdraw the troops which they have on the right bank of the Rhine, without even excepting Caſſel; in ſhort, that he is to furniſh his contingent to the army of the empire as elector of Brandenbourg.

Such are the deſigns and ſuch the intentions attributed at this moment to Pruſſia, and which indeed, ſeveral acts of his Pruſſian majeſty appear to favour; ſuch as the interdiction to his ſubjects on the left bank of the Rhine, to wear the tri-coloured cockade when they come on the right bank.

July 12.

We learn from Nuremberg, that the emperor has given orders to the magiſtrates of that city to reclaim from the king of Pruſſia the ſuburbs which his troops now occupy, and that the emperor has declared at the ſame time, that in caſe of refuſal he was ready to ſupport the magiſtrates in his demands. As this news is not confirmed, it may be claſſed in the rank of thoſe reports which are daily circulated in Germany, and whoſe general object is to induce a belief of the ſiniſter views of the king of Pruſſia, as well with reſpect to France as to Auſtria. Some of our politicians are tempted to ſuppoſe that that power will be able to remain abſolutely neuter in the preſent war. Thus each arranges what part he is to take. We ſhall not abandon ourſelves like them to thoſe reaſonings and conjectures with which they fill the daily prints, or which furniſh food for converſation. It is aſcertained that the debarkation of a body of Ruſſians upon the coaſts of the Baltic now appears to be certain.—It is generally believed that theſe troops are deſtined to unite themſelves with thoſe embarked in the ports of England, and which are to be augmented by a body aſſembled in Hanover, and which has received orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to march.—They are to direct their courſe towards Holland. They will be able notwithſtanding to advance by traverſing the country included in the line of demarcation, which extends to the mouth of the Ems; and Pruſſia certainly in permitting them to paſs the limits, though he may not take any active part in the preſent war, will nevertheleſs depart from that ſyſtem of neutrality which he has adopted. The French government on its part will not be able to ſee with indifference, that this power, always oppoſing itſelf to any expedition into Hanover, ſhould permit that very ſame country to become the rendezvous of forces, which not only menace an allied republic, but even the territory of France itſelf, ſo that all unite to lead us to attach a great deal of importance to the ſteps which the cabinet of Berlin may take with reſpect to the march of the Ruſſians through the north of Germany.

Since the arrival of Mr. Wickham at Schaffouſe in Zurich, troops have been raiſed in the laſt place under the name of Landpicket (national troops), they are compoſed of men from the age of 20 to 45. They are formed in battalions, and unite themſelves to the Auſtrians. The Landpicket of the canton of Glaris are at preſent in the environs of Schweitz. But we learn that 1400 of theſe ſame troops, which occupied the mountains, have returned to their homes.

The old Swiſs regiment of Bachmann is reformed, and the recruiting for this body is already open.

The Auſtrians force into our environs, and the French have fortified themſelves between the Lahn and the Nidda. It plainly appears, notwithſtanding, that the neutrality of the palatinate of the Rhine will be reſpected by the two belligerent powers.

VIENNA, July 10.

According to private advices, the remainder of Macdonald's army has ſuffered moſt ſeverely in its repeat; and the inſurrection in the diſtrict of Florence became daily more ſerious. Our troops found great magazines in Bologna; the capture of which place will accelerate the conqueſt of Romagna, and the fall of Ancona. The Jacobins of Bologna have uſed every effort to maintain the place, but to no purpoſe. Macdonald having ſent an officer with a flag of truce to general Melas, deſiring that the wounded Frenchmen found at Placenza, be treated with humanity, the latter anſwered—that this recommendation was needleſs, becauſe the Auſtrians knew too well, and loved to exerciſe the duties of humanity, in ſimilar caſes.

The bombardment of Mantua is to be directed ſo that the buildings of the city may ſuffer as little damage as poſſible.

In the actions with Macdonald, prince Lichtenſtein had 4 horſes killed under him.

Part of the Engliſh fleet cruiſes off Genoa, to cut off all communication with Moreau by ſea. He is much ſurrounded by the land ſide: and field-marſhal Suwarrow will try every effort to cut off his retreat to France. In this reſpect the Engliſh fleet will ſecond the operations of the allies, and take care that Macdonald, ſhould he embark his troops at Leghorn, do not eſtabliſh a communication with Moreau.

Suwarrow now finds it neceſſary to allow his army ſome reſt, after his late great exertions; the more ſo, as in the poſition he holds, no attack is to be dreaded.

An army of 60,000 Boſnians is ſoon to march to Italy.

Buonaparte, in his late attacks upon Acre, has been wounded in the hip.

The new Ruſſian fleet, with 25,000 troops will ſail through the Dardanells to Naples, to reſtore the ancient order of things in that kingdom. Our court is gone into mourning for a fortnight, for the French princeſs who died at Trieſt.

BRUSSELS, July 12.

It is already reported here, that an Engliſh fleet, with 200 tranſports, have appeared in the neighbourhood of Oſtend; but the report is not as yet confirmed. As a meaſure of precaution, our garriſon and that of Ghent ſet out on the 4th inſtant, the former to Bruges, and the latter to Oſtend. The 51ſt demi-brigade is encamped near the important ſluice of Slyckens, and troops are conſtantly coming from the borders of Holland, and marching to the coaſts. A camp, compoſed of French and Batavian troops, is conſtantly kept up at Middleburg; and the iſland of Walcheren is covered with ſtrong batteries. In the interior of the Batavian republic there ſtill remain four French demi-brigades, as many regiments of cavalry, and a corps of horſe artillery. General Buguinot, whoſe head quarters are now at Bruſſels, has publiſhed a ſtrong proclamation againſt all perſons who ſhall ſtir up ſedition.

Luxemburg and Maeſtricht are put in the beſt poſſible ſtate of defence; and there is alſo a camp on the Rhoer.

The two firſt claſſes on the military conſcription, have amounted to 19,000 men, and three others will make up 25,000 more.

July 14.

General Dufour, who commands the diviſion of French troops, extending from Duſſeldorff to Mentz, has given orders for forming a camp near the Lahn; an army of that diviſion will ſoon be formed conſiſting of 40,000 men: it is ſaid it is to be commanded by general Moreau. Theſe meaſures are abſolutely neceſſary in order to cover the Lower Rhine, and prevent the enemy from penetrating into Belgium. It is certain that an Imperial army, compoſed chiefly of Saxons and Bavarians, is immediately to be formed on the banks of the Rhine, and that 35,000 Ruſſians are to join it. It is ſuppoſed all theſe numerous forces will direct their efforts towards the Lower Rhine; and it is to prevent their operations that a numerous French army is advancing towards this point, which is rendered the more important, ſince, for a ſpace of 40 miles between Luxemburg and Maeſtricht, there is neither a fortified place nor any military poſition of ſtrength. It is true that the city of Juliers has been haſtily fortified, but a deal of time and expence is neceſſary before that place can be put in a ſtate of defence.

Letters from Holland ſtate, that the Batavian government is extremely uneaſy at the formidable preparations of England and Ruſſia. At the iſland of the Texel in the north of Holland, on the ſide of Frieſland, as well as between Rotterdam and Helvoetſluys, they have aſſembled all the French and Batavian troops they could obtain, and 70 gun boats are armed to obſtruct the landing on theſe ſhores.

However, from a calculation made by the beſt informed military men, more than 20,000 choſen men in addition, would be requiſite ſucceſsfully to defend the Batavian republic. The national army is only from 22 to 24,000 men ſtrong, and many who compoſe it are devoted to the houſe of Orange. The number of effective French troops in Holland do not amount to more than 13 or 14,000 men; all theſe forces are diſperſed over the frontiers, and in the iſlands of Zealand, particularly in that of Walcheren, where there are 9000 men, as here they are principally apprehenſive.

Serious troubles have again taken place in the ci-devant Brabant Walen, eſpecially in the environs of Wawre. The tree of liberty has been thrown down, the purchaſers of national domains pillaged, the gens d'armes aſſaſſinated; in fine, all ſorts of exceſſes are committed by bands of brigands, armed with muſkets and pitchforks. One of theſe bands, 200 men ſtrong, have thrown themſelves into the foreſt of Soignes. Vigorous meaſures were taken to prevent their exceſſes in the firſt inſtance. We are informed, that the conſcripts, preferring pillage to the honour of ranging themſelves under the republican banners, joined the rebels. The camp which is to be formed between Bruges and Oſtend, is to be compoſed of two demi-brigades, and detachments of the 9th and 12th regiments of dragoons.

MILAN, July 2.

The following are the movements of Moreau on the 26th ult.

When this general heard that Macdonald advanced, he marched on the 20th from Novi towards Tortona, to ſecond that army and effect a junction. Having repulſed general Bellegarde with the Auſtrian corps which blockaded that place as far as St. Giuliano, he re-entered Tortona, and penetrated to Voghera, where the patriots planted the tree of liberty, but ſeveral families fled before his arrival. General Bellegarde being reinforced by general Kaim's corps from Turin, was thus enabled to face the enemy, who violently attacked him again on the 25th, but were repulſed with the loſs of 3000 men in killed, wounded and priſoners. After this check, Moreau concentrated his forces in the neighbourhood of Gavi. The Auſtrians, on their return to Voghera, puniſhed the patriots.

On the 26th ult. the army before Mantua celebrated the victory over Macdonald, and general Kray acquainted the French commandant with the reaſon, ſummoning him to ſurrender that fortreſs. The commandant required ten days conſideration, but Kray only granted ſix.

The Auſtrians ſurpriſed the garriſon of Modena on the 19th, and after forcing the gates and ſcaling the walls, they conquered the city and its citadel. Of 400 men garriſon, 100 with ſeveral officers were killed, and the reſt with 10 officers ſurrendered. Large magazines and an hoſpital with 205 ſick and wounded were alſo taken.

July 3.

On the 27th of June, 4000 Frenchmen appeared at Bobbio, began to plunder, and impoſed heavy contributions, which were to be paid in an hour. Suddenly the Ruſſians appeared, attacked the French, took 600 priſoners, cut many of them in pieces, and the reſt fled towards Genoa.

Several private letters from this latter place mention that the Engliſh fleet was in ſight of that harbour, and had ſummoned the Genoeſe government, under the greateſt menaces, to drive the French from its territory. The latter actually began to retreat towards Nice, and to tranſport their baggage on mules; the Ruſſians, however, had taken a good deal of it.

Field-marſhal Suwarrow had alſo ſent a proclamation to Genoa, announcing his approach with his army, to take poſſeſſion of the city. He promiſes to protect religion, commerce and navigation, and to free Genoa from the tyranical yoke of the French, but ſhould that city make any reſiſtance, he threatens to give orders to his Coſſacks to pillage it.

This morning general Fiorella, his whole ſtaff, and many French officers, ſet off for Germany. The duke of Parma is returned to his capital.

RAVENNA, June 1.

Yeſterday Bologna ſurrendered to the Auſtrians, and the French commandant and garriſon of 500 men were made priſoners. This intelligence is confirmed from Ferrara, becauſe an Auſtian commiſſary went to Bologna, ſent for general Klenau. The firſt column of the freſh Ruſſian troops marched from Ferrara for Bologna, whither the remainder was to follow them.

TURIN, June 29.

Yeſterday a courier from F. M. Suwarrow arrived here for our commander general Kaim, with the following diſpatch:—"Dear general, march immediately againſt Coni, whither I will ſend you a reinforcement of 10,000 men. Beſiege that fortreſs and take it. Mean-time I purſue the remains of Moreau's army, who have retreated into the Genoeſe." Hereupon general Kaim put immediately 300 waggons in requiſition, and was prepared to break up.

TRENT, July 4.

This inſtant we hear from Pavia, that general Moreau was defeated, and repulſed as far as Genoa, on the 30th ult.—Our troops are at Boſcheta in the Genoeſe. We expect to hear that Genoa is beſieged.

Several papers taken from the enemy include a report to general Scherer, when he arrived in Italy. It

contains a ſtatement of the French forces in that country:

Army of Rome and Naples,	29,725 men
Ditto of Italy,	81,237
Total	110,962

Excluſive of Ciſalpines, Poles, and Piedmonteſe.

LONDON, July 19.

We have it from undoubted authority, that a gentleman is now about to build a packet for the expreſs purpoſe of conveying diſpatches to and from India. It is to have 5 maſts, and is ſo conſtructed as to promiſe a very extraordinary expedition in its courſe. The plan is highly advantageous to our country, and we hope will be completed very ſpeedily. We underſtand it is upon a very ſmall ſcale, and not intended for the accomodation of paſſengers, or conveyance of merchandiſe, but to accelerate an early communication between our diſtant poſſeſſions and government.

SALEM, September 13.

Since our laſt, captain Ebenezer Shillaber arrived here from Malaga. We are indebted to him for a careful ſummary of the late operations of the armies in Europe and Syria, abſtracted from the Leyden papers—the ſame in ſubſtance to the details by the late arrivals from England.

Captain James Stewart arrived on Wedneſday from Cadiz, which he left on the 29th of July. He has alſo obliged us with the following ſummary of the news at Cadiz, viz. That the important defeat of Macdonald had rendered the Auſtrians and Ruſſians maſters of all Italy, except Genoa, where the remains of the French army were ſhut up, and muſt very ſoon ſurrender—That the allies were equally ſucceſsful on the Rhine—That in France people's minds were in great fermentation, and that open rebellion had broke out in different parts of the country, eſpecially in La Vendee—That they accuſe the government of all their misfortunes, which they ſeemed to think irreparable but by a total change of ſyſtem, which it might be ſurmiſed was not far diſtant. It was further reported there, that three of the directory had run away—That the French had loſt 130,000 men ſince the combination of the Auſtrians and Ruſſians—That they were driven entirely out of Switzerland—and, that the Ruſſian advanced guards had actually entered the borders of France.

Of the FLEETS, by captain Shillaber.

GIBRALTAR, July 20.

Two frigates arrived this morning from Mahon, which left the Britiſh fleet there on the 10th, watering and nearly ready for ſea. They knew of the French fleet's being at Carthagena, bound down and were getting ready to purſue them. They were expected at Gibraltar in the courſe of 24 hours, if the wind continued.

July 22, Cape Spartel bearing E. by S. 20 leagues diſtant, captain Shillaber ſpoke a Britiſh frigate, which informed him that the French and Spaniſh fleets had left Cadiz, and that they bore from him N. W. ſix leagues diſtant, ſixty ſail in number. On the 24th, at 2 P M. he brought to a Daniſh brig, from Liſbon, bound to Saffa, which was boarded by the above fleet at nine o'clock, that morning, and by a French pirate at eleven o'clock, and informed that they were ſtanding to the weſtward, and he judged them to bear from him, at that time, N. N. W. ſeven leagues diſtant, wind at N. lat. 34, 50. long. 9. 30.

Notwithſtanding all the accounts of the French fleet's going to Toulon, Genoa, &c. it was ſaid at Cadiz, that it had not been further up than ſome bay on the coaſt of Valencia. The Engliſh, in the meantime, in ſeeking of them, had gone beyond them as far as Minorca; and while they were there, the French ran back again, to join the Spaniards at Carthagena.

BY THE LISBON GAZETTE.

A French frigate, of 32 guns, and 400 men, off the Weſtern Iſlands; the Le Goraguex, off the Rock of Liſbon, mounting 28 guns, and 280 men; the Fly, which ſailed from Cadiz, mounting 20 guns, and 180 men: theſe noted pirates have captured 150 prizes, great part of which were Americans.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

[*The following communication was left at the Albany poſt-office houſe yeſterday, for inſertion in the Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

Port-de-Paix, St. Domingo, September, '99.

"On the morning of the 19th ultimo, Touſſaint ſet out for Jean Rebel with 30 or 40 horſemen, to review his army, which is compoſed chiefly of cultivators. He was ſeen to go to that place by ſome of the brigands, who intercepted his return, and laid in ambuſh to ſtop his retreat to Port-de-Paix: but they found ther miſtake, as the general at the head of his company cut his way through them, with the loſs of his ſurgeon and trumpeter, who were killed, and ſeveral wounded. Nothing happened until the 24th, when he was reinforced by his nephew general Moyes, with his brigade, from Port-au-Prince, on the march to aſſiſt Murepas, who commanded on that expedition. On the 28th, the fortreſs of Jean Rebel ſurrendered, and he put every one to the ſword, except the commandant, who took to flight, ſome ſay to the Mole, and others to the mountain: but I hope he will meet his deſerts. The Mole was not taken on the 31ſt. They have plundered there all the white inhabitants of their goods and caſh, and have put all the Americans in cloſe confinement, after taking their veſſels and cargoes from them.

LEXINGTON, Auguſt 16.

About the middle of July there was a man killed by the name of Hardin, about three miles below Knoxville: he was ripped open and ſtones put in his belly, and he thrown into Holſton river. On the 22d day of July, another was killed by the name of Coffey, on Beaver creek, about eight miles from Knox. On the 24th another was killed by the name of William Ballard, near Knox. On the 25th, two men, ſuppoſed to be the Harps, that were in the Danville gaol, were ſeen to croſs Clinch river at Davidſon's ferry, fifteen miles from Knox, and were generally ſuppoſed to be the men that did the above murder—When they croſſed the ſaid river, they were on horſes—one had a gun and ſaddle, the other had neither. On the 29th they overtook two brothers, by the name of James and Robert Braſel, travelling from near Knox to Stockton's valley, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, and the ſuppoſed murderers challenged them of perpetrating the above murders by the name of Harps, who had murdered two men near Knox, and ordered the Braſels to ſurrender, until the balance of their company ſhould come up—they immediately ſeized James Braſel who was walking and had a gun, and tied him, and ordered Robert who was on horſeback and had no arms to diſmount, which he did—they preſented a gun at him, but he dodged round a horſe and made his eſcape. Soon after he met with a company and returned to the place, where he found his brother James dead, much beaten and his throat cut. The company that was with Braſel, conſiſted of three men and one woman; they had but one gun, and travelled towards Knox. In about ten miles, they met the ſame murderers, with a conſiderable quantity of plunder, whereas when they firſt met them, they had none, but being well armed, the company was afraid to attack them.—Theſe murderers were ſeen by ſeveral people, riding the road towards Stockton's valley. On Thurſday the laſt day of July, they killed a man by the name of John Tully, in Stockton's valley, near Thomas Stockton's. The ſucceeding night they paſſed by old Mr. Stockton's going towards their father-in-law's old Mr. Roberts.

The above report is from Mr. Wood and Nathaniel Stockton, who were preſent at the finding of Tully's corpſe.

The big man is pale, dark, ſwarthy, buſhy hair, had a reddiſh gun-ſtock—the little man had a blackiſh gun-ſtock, with a ſilver ſtar with four ſtrait points—they had ſhort ſailors coats, very dirty, and gray great coats.

Auguſt 5.

This day Wm. Wood and Nathaniel Stockton made oath before me, a juſtice of the peace for Green county, that the above information they believed was juſt, and that they had been with Robert Braſel, who gave them the information. The ſaid Wood is a man of an exceeding good character.

DANIEL TRABUE, J. P. G. C.

BALTIMORE, September 21.

By letters from undoubted authority, we are informed, that the board of commiſſioners on American claims, ariſing under the Britiſh treaty, have diſcontinued their ſittings; ſo that all hopes of indemnity for loſſes ſuſtained by depredation on our trade, muſt now vaniſh, at leaſt for ſome time.—This very important and highly intereſting intelligence, comes fully authenticated, from a quarter to which every degree of credit muſt be attached. It is ſaid the commiſſioners on our part will return to this country, as all proſpect of the difference being ſpeedily accommodated is at an end. This circumſtance has ariſen from the commiſſioners on the Britiſh claims having ceaſed their functions in Philadelphia. So that we are now as we were; or, in the ſea pharſe of Mr. Pickering, the buſineſs of the treaty with England is now "all in the wind."

[Boſton paper.]

Our readers recollect, that ſeveral deputies remained at Raſtadt after the murder of Bonnier and Roberjot, and entered into an inveſtigation of that affair. Their deciſion (made up from the affidavits of the coachmen and others attending the miniſters, and have already been publiſhed) has made its appearance in German.—It is dated the firſt of May, ſigned by count *Gærtz*, baron *Jacobi*, *Roſenkranz*, *Reichberg*, baron *Reeden*, baron *Gatzert*, count *Solms Laubach*, *Otto of Gemmingen*, baron *Kruſe*, and count *Taube*; who agree in imputing the murder to the huſſars of Szeckler, without any opinion as to the motives or inſtigators.

There is the ſame objection to the authenticity of this paper as to that of Barbaczy's, lately publiſhed, namely, the ſtaleneſs of its date and the obſcurity which has attended it.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 4th day of October, at the late dwelling houſe of capt. BERIAH MAYBURY, of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed,

ALL the houſehold goods, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock.

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, properly authenticated, and all thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

September 18, 1799.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the courſe near the city; and on the day following the COLT's PURSE to be run for. The horſes to ſtart each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Thoſe members of the club that have not paid up their ſubſcription will pleaſe to take NOTICE, that it is abſolutely neceſſary the money ſhould be paid by the day of the *race*.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts with the ſeveral ſupervifors of public roads and collector of ſaid county.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THE creditors of RICHARD BENNETT, an inſolvent debtor, are requeſted to produce their accounts, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place he intends to make a dividend of the money ariſing from the ſale of the ſaid Bennett's effects in his hands among all the creditors, according to law. 3 w

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to make application to the next general aſſembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to interſect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 25, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the murderous villain

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting houſe, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named PAUL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably ſtout and well ſet, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect ſome of his friends may furniſh him with others; he may probably change his name, and get ſome free negro's paſs. He was raiſed at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, and information given to me, ſo that I get him again. w 4

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his eſcape he attempted to murder his maſter, by giving him a ſevere wound on the head with a club, without the leaſt provocation. Maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the enſuing general aſſembly to be diſcharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have ſufficient property, and am willing to aſſign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVECMON.

Cumberland, Auguſt 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe me from debts which I am unable to pay.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. w 8

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

w 8 VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general aſſembly for an act of inſolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay HORSE, about ſixteen years of age, fourteen hands high, and branded on the off thigh with the letters I P, has only one eye, one white foot, and a ſtar in his forehead, and no other perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forced pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

September 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself DICK, and says he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse osnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling place of DAVID WHITTLE, deceased, on Elk-Ridge, on the first day of October next, if fair, or the first fair day,

SUNDRY cattle, a horse, and some household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock in the forenoon. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

ANNE WHITTLE, Administratrix of DAVID WHITTLE.

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit the same, legally attested, for payment, and those that are indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, to

ANNE WHITTLE, Administratrix.

September 9, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the first fair day, at the late dwelling house of JOHN MARRIOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

TWO negro men and one negro woman. The sale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of sale for CASH.

All persons having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them, legally attested, as the subscriber is desirous of settling up said estate, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.

To Cider Makers.

PREVIOUS to the season for making whiskey I propose to distill cider, at the distillery, South river, where I shall be furnished with a quantity of empty casks for the accommodation of those who will send cider.

Having spent a considerable length of time to acquire a knowledge of the distilling business, the utmost yield from cider may be expected, and no pillage or waste need be apprehended, as I shall be constantly on the spot myself. w 3

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.

P. S. The highest price will be given for good clean rye.

September 11, 1799.

Boarding House,

At the sign of the Scales, Church-street,

WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good supply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON.

The subscriber has horses, servants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horse 11/3, chair, horse and boy, 35s. per day.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, that on Tuesday the first of October next the subscriber will make a dividend of the balance of assets in the hands of the executors, those who have not exhibited their claims are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, before that day.

ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, September 10, 1799

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held, at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in October next, to elect four members to represent Anne-Arundel county in the ensuing general assembly.

w 4 JOHN WELCH, Sheriff.

September 10, 1799.

THE subscriber being legally authorised to finally settle the estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all those having any claim against said estate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted against all delinquents without respect to persons. w 3

LEONARD SELLMAN.

September 9, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency. w 8

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency. w 3

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne-Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BRICE HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ANN HOWARD, Administratrix.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Sunday the 17th instant, two negro men, to wit: a mulatto man named BOB, aged about 38 years, uncommonly large mouth and lips, chews tobacco rather to excess, and thereby slavers much.

BASH, a negro, about 36 years old, strait made, a black, who has relations in Montgomery county, on Hallings river, where Thomas Lansdale, of said county, lately lived. If Bash is in said county taken, and secured in gaol, shall have a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, on information thereof.

If both Bob and Bash are brought home, a reward of FORTY DOLLARS will be given, with all reasonable charges, including what the law allows, will be freely paid by

JAMES BELT, Friend's Choice, Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne.

August 28, 1799. w 3

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday the 14th of August, 1799, at the market house, a large silver WATCH, with a silver face, makers name THOS. NEWMAN, London. Whoever finds the said watch, and returns it to the subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS.

JOSEPH SIMMONS.

N. B. She has no number.

Annapolis, August 20, 1799.

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber would rent or sell either 600 or 1200 acres of land, part of Marlborough Neck, on Patowmack river, and in the state of Virginia, comprising either one or two plantations or farms:—These lands lie extending about one mile and an half on the river Patowmack, and about one mile from the mouth of Acquia Creek, on the southern side; at that part of the Northern Neck where the Rappahannock and Patowmack approach, within nine miles, and they are not more than that distance from the Rappahannock markets of Fredericksburg and Falmouth; but their situation is rendered more peculiarly valuable by their convenience to the Patowmack markets of Alexandria, and the Federal city. The improvements consist of overseer's houses, negro quarters and crop-houses. The lands are well enclosed, and in excellent order for cropping. The fertility of the soil is equal to any in the United States, besides which the fields all lay convenient to banks (apparently inexhaustible), of the richest shell-marle, which by repeated experiments already made there, is found to be superior to any other manure whatever. These plantations besides furnishing grass in abundance for large stocks, would now yield annually for sale, on a moderate computation, 500 tons of exceedingly good natural grass hay, with no other trouble than cutting and curing. The grass lands naturally divide with each plantation, and each is furnished with good fishing shores, and high, dry, healthy situations for residence.

If rented to responsible persons (and no other need apply) who will cultivate under certain conditions of manuring, cross cropping, and improving, leases will be given. If sold the purchasers may be accommodated with about 30 or 40 Virginia born slaves, in families, who are resident on the lands, where they have been mostly raised, and to which they are attached—The whole estate is held under indisputable title, derived from the original patentee.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

West-river, near Annapolis, August 5, 1799.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, without any provocation, on the 31st of August, 1799, an apprentice lad named VACHEL JOHNSON, a shoemaker by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down sullen look when spoken to, has sandy or reddish hair, tied behind; had on a new black castor hat, a long striped nankeen coat, a spotted Marseilles under jacket, nankeen trousers, and took with him nankeen breeches and white stockings, and other cloathing; he has since been seen in Baltimore.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off the ungrateful fellow, at their peril. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, by

SETH SWEETSER.

Annapolis, September 4, 1799.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will still continue to favour him with their custom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his store in Corn-hill-street to a large brick house opposite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which are,

Superfine and coarse broad clothes,	Mens brown thread and cotton hose,
Drab plains & flannels,	Womens cotton ditto,
Stuffs of various kinds,	Mens fine and coarse hats,
Best white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,	Brooms and scrubbing brushes,
Russia sheeting,	Blacksmith's files afforted,
5-4 Irish ditto,	Spinning cotton,
Yard wide Irish linens,	Sein twine,
Irish and Dutch dowlas,	Osnabrig & whited brown threads,
Corded dimities,	Best shoe thread in ¼ balls,
Ginghams,	Coloured, stitching and nuns thread,
Plain & striped nankeens,	Twists & sewing silk, and an assortment of earthen ware.
Striped & white cottons,	
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,	
Stamped linens and bordered book muslin handkerchiefs,	

ALSO, GROCERIES,

Best souchong and hyson-skin teas,	Best Liverpool salt,
Brown & loaf sugars,	Bacon,
Coffee & molasses,	Herrings by the barrel.

with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, and on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN LEE, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to w 3

ANNE LEE, Aministratrix.

BACON's LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

JUST RECEIVED,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore, and for ſale by

GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 weeks) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles-ſtreet, was dangerouſly afflicted with convulſion fits, ſo that his life was deſpaired of, but was perfectly cured by one doſe of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled ſeveral worms, the undoubted cauſe of the child's diſorder.

A ſiſter of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Caſtle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every ſymptom of an increaſingly dangerous conſumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the uſe of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my ſtomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent ſwimming in my head, accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and ſome times partial blindneſs, and was rendered incapable of attending my buſineſs, through loſs of ſtrength; ſome times could ſcarcely eat a morſel for two or three days; when my appetite would ſuddenly become aſtoniſhingly voracious. I firmly believed myſelf to be in a conſumption, which muſt ſoon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of ſeveral cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doſes, which expelled an incredible number of ſmall ſharp pointed worms: in ſhort, I now enjoy as perfect health and ſtrength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witneſſing its ſurpriſing efficacy was induced to take a doſe, though in tolerable good health, which occaſioned him likewiſe to void a great quantity of worms of the ſame kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing thoſe dreadful diſorders with which I was afflicted.

A ſincere deſire that others in ſimilar circumſtances may receive the ſame benefit, is the reaſon for my ſending you this account.

Yours, very reſpectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, *Harford road*
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberleſs cures performed by this medicine, render it intereſting to perſons of every age and in every ſituation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing diſeaſe; it effectually cleanſes and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels, ſo neceſſary at this ſeaſon of the year, and the proprietor ſolemnly aſſures the public, that it may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety to the tendereſt infant of a week old, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchaſed this medicine to ſpecify any diſagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its uſe.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, *late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of*

BILIOUS FEVERS,

AND OF

DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extenſive and long experience in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently diſcharging viſcid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate ſecretion thereof, and removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, the general cauſes of fevers of the inflammatory kind

They poſſeſs a peculiar antiſceptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the ſyſtem, and enable it to reſiſt effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every deſcription.

They have never failed producing the happieſt effects in caſes of languor and debility; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and loſs of appetite; giddineſs and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar uſe to ſeamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine cheſt.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A ſafe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every deſcription.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid ſtate for external uſe.)

For rheumatiſms, gout, palſy, numbneſs, bruiſes, ſprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the ſting of poiſonous inſects of every kind, particularly of *moſchettoes, gnats, bugs, waſps, bees, &c.*

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

Alſo,

CHURCH's PECTORAL PILLS.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new mall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given ſecurity agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public ſale, and that they may count upon his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction.

He has for private ſale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill ſeat.

A quantity of prime ſhad and herrings for ſale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will alſo ſell, or barter, a ſchooner well calculated for the bay trade or Weſt-Indies, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Ship timber wanted.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed to contract with one or more perſons for the timber of a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Waſhington, will receive propoſals for any part thereof until a ſufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to conſiſt of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing *eleven hundred ſixty-one and a half acres.*

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends making application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

w 8 HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and ſtate aforeſaid, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 17th day of Auguſt, 1799.

w 7

FRS. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN, }

At a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on the 13th day of July, 1799.

RESOLVED, That, on the 1ſt day of October next, this board will proceed to elect a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £. 200 per annum, to be paid quarterly, and that public notice thereof be given, &c. &c.

Teſt. A. C. HANSON.

N. B. The office aforeſaid hath juſt become vacant by the reſignation of a gentleman whoſe affairs require the immediate undertaking of a voyage by ſea.

It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor (to whom an aſſiſtant is allowed) to teach the Engliſh language grammatically, and to prepare ſtudents for a ſuperior ſchool, by teaching them the latin grammar, the vocabulary and cordery. Writing is to be taught to all his ſcholars at ſtated hours; and to thoſe boys who are not deſtined for the ſuperior ſchool, are to be taught, at the diſcretion of their parents or guardians, arithmetic, and other branches of ſcience uſually taught in Engliſh ſchools. A complete knowledge of latin, arithmetic, &c. is conſidered indiſpenſable in the profeſſor: and it is expected that candidates, who are not known to the board, will ſubmit to an examination, as well as produce teſtimony of their good morals and fair character.

The printers within the United States are requeſted to inſert in their papers the foregoing reſolution and remarks, and to repeat the publication, as often as convenience will admit, until the 20th day of September next.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he will attend at Elk Ridge Landing on Monday the twenty-third day of September next, at Rawlings's tavern on Saturday the twenty eighth, and all other days throughout the ſaid month at the office of inſpection in the city of Annapolis, for the purpoſe of receiving entries of carriages, and iſſuing licences to retailers of ſpirits and wine.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of RICHD.
Collector of the revenue Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enliſted in the ſervice of the United States on the 5th day of Auguſt, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north ſide of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid deſerter in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. inft.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him ſundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red ſtriped ſwandown waiſtcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN BULLEN, Eſq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are deſired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator
with the will annexed.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.
Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.